MISS M'FLIMSEY'S FAN

Likewise Her Jewel-Crusted Girdles and Hat Pins.

COURT DRESS FOR BRIDES

Not Mrs. Solomon in All Her Glory Was Ever Arrayed Like Unto the Spring Model-Gorgeons S.Ik Skirts and Other Brilliant Harbingers of the Season.

New Yark, March 33.—Rich and crare at least in appearance, are the genu we are issue to seen with almost Oriental laylohness for the next six months, at in fact, it would require very deft word-pointing to yet before any reader's eyes a faint bleateven of the splenders of the newest belts and buckles, buttons and bag tops hatplay and claims, that are all prepared to deck maids and matrons as effectively as Solomon in all his givry. Suffice it, however, here to boldly, state that many of the chains brought out for the Spring trade are charter than before, and consist of pearls, with emerald or torquoise bends, strang so close together that the gilded or silvered thread which holds s scarcely violate. The bag tops, of French gilt or gun metal, are pierced to resemble Errascan work and set very artifuly with round, imperfect hits of rerundee malechite chalcedony, jusper and the like in order that the effect of authority may be the more closely sim-

The belts meanwhile are utterly given over to the craze for camesos. The large from clamp of a smart girdle is formed of two anthons bends out in high relief and framed in gold, while the wants is chicked for a row of smaller heads afternating with what are called Koman emeralds, out thin and round, with many facets. Now and then belts are seen in initiation of the beautiful and expensive Florentine measic work, or the backles are dull gold or silver dies, on which Medoca bends are artfully hammered out in low relief. But whatever the motif of the belt may be, jouwied setting invariably play a pranithent part, and not less fushionable than the girdles fust described are friano cords, of clastic not less famination than the groups just described are friare cords, of classic gold or silver, meant to puss twice about the walst, letting fall two knotted ends. In exact imitation of the rope girdles

the barefoot manks wear.

Just here a word may be said concerning the last evolution in fame that have grown so small that nothing but their price possesses any dignity. A fan 4 1-2 Inches long is a pretty one of the species called Empire, and now in undisputed togue. The prettiest of these are made regue. The pretthest of these are made entirely from Ivery, the sticks, thin as cardibard, being held together by ribbon lacing. The lower half of the ivery wedges plerred by most delicate carring and the upper half exquisitely painted. Such a fan is worm hanging from a string of mock pearls wound several times about the needs.

Less contly, but most charming, are the gauge triffes, no larger than the above described, their sticks and mounting powdered as closely as possible with brilliant spangles, set in no fixed pat-tern. Still another type, but these only suitable for the heavy of purse, are from tip to tip of richly carved pink, or

from tip to tip of richly carved plak, or mother of pearl. The carving is done by Japanese to exploit goldesses of mercy and love and lotus flowers, and tiny jewels are set in the goldesses' eyes and hair and on the petals of the illies. Hat pins, worthy of special note, show on the ends of their long, sharp prongs violets and duisles and other innocents of the meadows and hedge rows made of an position and certainly unusually appropriate for the skewering of rose wreathed leghorns, chips, etc. other nevelty is the pin topped by a minlature cluster of cherries, currants or one hig strawberry, a very petite pumpkin or a cabbage head. These last are among the imported novelties. They tell us also, ood authority, that when the sun s nearer to the earth in the inevitable Summer solstice, white net veils cov-ered almost wholly with appliques of black face and black net masques, over haid with white figures, will be the most modish details of the toilet. Be that as it may just now, when veils

are worn, and it is apparent that women are as far as possible trying to do with-out them, squares of fine black talls, trimmed with three rows of narrow col-ored ribben, shirred on as a border, have the first place in feminine estimation. The simpler types of dotted ners, in black are as well inreely patronized, while for outing hats, white chillen gauze, sprink-led at intervals with tiny black chenile dicts, or plain chilfion gauze, showing a broad colored slik salvage, will be the most popular can protectors. A trip about the shops gives convinc-ing proof that the Easter brides of '98 are

a trip should the Easter brides of Scaregeing to dress for the altar exclusively
in matter of a deep cream that and appeadidly figured in tree-sided clusters of ostried feathers. The brownling is dene in
blue white, and on the regular Jerso;
cream time of the min this brings considerable effect of color into the chosen
britial fabric. Another law concerning
the marriage toilet is that if you cannot
offers to trim poor wedding dress with
law, have it splendidly plain.

Another amendment recently sided to
the constitution governing the costuming of brides etc., is the great importance
of trimming the hair with a lefty garmitter of showy extreb planne. All the
pre-location brides had their heads dressed
almost previous as for a presentation at
the court of St. James. Enermons feathers were itsed and the veil of tulle or lace
flowed back in a short dringery on to the

tops slightly sunken and their crowntended hack in a short drapery on to the
fromed hack in a short drapery on to the
fromed hack in a short drapery on to the
fromed hack in a short drapery on to the
fromed hack in a short drapery on to the
fromed hack in a short drapery on to the
fromed hack chartelaine and the new custion is for the mathet to fasten it at the
daughter's waist the moment that hooks into
the chartelaine is formed of a large gold
of after pin, or a mount that hooks into
the dress helt, and from this, by narrow
white satin ribbons, hangs a thimble, a
pair of six-ors, a white leather and gold
needly hook, a white silk and silver
emery, and a couple of silver reeds wound
with white cutton and white silk.

A poem of interesting dimensions might

with white cotton and white silk.

A poem of interesting dimensions might easily be written on the new Spring stock of silk pettleouts, so burning are their colors, so varied and artistic their trimming. All of them are not, however. made of silk. The costlest stiffest sain has been tested and found to be the most economical long-wearing underskirt in the market, and these and their follows are cut exactly in the patient of the top skirt. cut exactly an the pattern of the top sire. For instance, they are making of black south a parment that is corset cover and puttireal is one. This is a perfect princess slip and it is any to hook up under one arm or lace up behind. Slim women wear these in white and pule-third sain of an excellent having only a few while-bones introduced into the waist of the prince of the other of the oth sulp and putting aside corners en

of silk, accordion plaited and edged with

novelties in underwear, and these are garmished with ruffles of brightly color-ed wash ribbons—A straining after ef-fect is made with the empire nightfoct is made with the empire nightgowns laid in according pleats from bust
to foot. A yoke of delicate embroidery
is used, but the wonder is that a leandress lives who will patiently every time
priest those countless pleats into place.
As with the outer garments, the tucking is now of paramount importance on
all underwear, whether of slik or nainsook. The more numerous and threadlike in width the tucks are the hearer
the goal of perfection is approached, and
it is no longer an oddity to see chemises
wrinkled the whole way up, from the
hom to shoulders, in thay horizontal
tucks, or white petiticats having swiss.

TRAINING A HOUSEMAID.

A Task Requiring Knowledge, Tact,

Fatigace and Perseverance.

When a housekeeper can afford to pay
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TRAINING A HOUSEMAID.

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Fatigace and Perseverance.

When a housekeeper can afford to pay
the primary from the part that is guaranteed by the size of her
wages, but girls receiving from \$16 to \$12
nor weldom experts in this line of business. It then remains for the housewife
of the cook, who also attends to the
kitchen
for the cook, who also attends to the
dining-room is then dusted and the
crumbs picked up as it does not need
sweeping every dag and the maid goes
to the drawing-room to dust that. Then
the belts are male and the rooms dustto the drawing-room to dust that. Then
the belts are male and the family waited upon,
keeping a clean apron ready to put on
the best are male and the family waited upon,
keeping of the rooms dustto the drawing-room to dust that. Then
the best are male and the family

its foundation to the hair, to give additional security and a touch of elaboration the scaut headdress seems to need to the housegirl clears the table and washes the silver and better china, the remainder going into the kitchen the task until a subject worthy of your first appears, and then may success



GLORIFIED HATS

muslin flounces similarly decorated their entire width.

Mousseline brilliante is one of the new fabrics for trimming, and is well worth public approval. To describe it accurately, lungine a crisp chiffon gauze with a high silken luster. For draping on evening bodices it has its chief value, and yards of pretty flouncing in this ma-

adone to domestic machiner; will strike for public approval. To describe it accurately, imagine a crisp chiffon gauze with a high silken luster. For draping one cerening boldces it has its chief value, and yards of pretty flouring in this man terial are sold, every inch of the flotting same. The lace for this season, so read any lace has yet been chosen, is yellow cherry, and all the lace applying the lace and analysis of the lace for the lace of the lace of

In this group the foque, numbered is of gray straw bronze, powdered with black spangles and turned up on the side with black and white plumes caught with a backle in the form of it skeleton diamond and set with stee

heads.
No. 2 is a mixed red and brown swis straw garnished with a roll and large forward how of Jacqueninot red silk, fastened by a backle of brilliants, while along the opposite brim flow two cava-lier plumes of mottled brown and white. No. I shows how roses are now being pilled up for spring wear. The half's

piled up for spring wear. The had summation is a brim of green straw and a crown of wire, on which the flowers, coses varying from palest pink to rustiof red, are set in solid phalanx, with a off of foliage approuting from the apex of the floral hear. No. 5 represents a bounct for a ma-

cron, showing how prettily a bunch of cowellips can be used at the knotting of strings beneath the chin. From a pla-teau of spannied-stiffened not the tuff of

For example, on Monday give the servence and room its weekly cleaning, and sweep all of the stairs and halls; on reach But there is a side to the sweep.

reach. But there is a side to the question that has not received serious enough consideration. Woman's will and ambition are unlimited, but her nerve power is limited. Nothing so speedily wastes this,, our most precious possession, as the stress and anxiety that follow the attempt to crowd too many things into our lives, and things that are essentially incongruous, never

meant to belong together. It is an exceptionally sane mind that adheres to its own special duties and leaves to others what belongs of right to them.

The vaulting ambition of the feminine mind should not overleap the practical consideration of altruism. It practical considertation of altruism. It is selfish to want to perform all the work of the world. We owe it to men not to force them to degenerate into a race of shirks. Besides there is another thing to be thought of. It would be forgot how to work by the time we are ready to give something up for them to do.

Marking Coast Lights.

ttle woman who site hour after hour, day after day, in the Hydrographic Office, Washington; and puts little dats of yellow paint here and then ver the thousands of maps issued by this depart-

Each of these yellow uplashes covers, but does not conceal, a tiny dot which marks one or an

WOMEN AT MONTE CARLO

Piace So Policed That They Need No Protector.

Living Is Luxurious and Phenome-

tants remain at Monte Carlo during the Summer, as it is too warm; the time is therefore, used to renovate and prepare for the Winter season. Early in June for the Winter season. Early in June the grass is turned up and allowed to remain so until the first of October, when the seed is sown. In two weeks' time the gardens are like the softest velvet. The tropical plants grow vigorous-ty, and it is unusual to see the leaves spotted or discolored. Nothing is ever allowed to decay in Monte Carlo; old bulldings are modernized, and the parks. drainage and streets are kept in a state of perfection. In fact, it is estimated that of the

\$1,000,000 revenue derived from the tables 2.60,000 is paid back annually in improvements. This year the concert stage has been enlarged, and a new leafe de Paris built. At present an electric transway is being laid in Monte Cartines to become almost impoverable. A faithful old nurse of the familiary transway is being laid in Monte Cartines to become almost impoverable and the stage of the content of the c

cafe de Paris built. At present an electric trammay is being hild in Monte Carlo by an American company, and the expense of this enterprise is to be borne by one man, a wealthy Monegasque, a philosopher, aithough he can neither read nor write.

Monte Carlo is par excellence a place in which to own property, as there are no taxes of any kind; everything is paid by the Casino. Almost every spot is now built upon, and considering the demand there is during the season rents are astonishingly low. There a beautiful little suite of rooms can be laid for the same price that one would pay for a fourth-story half bedroom in New York—\$20 per month. But provisions are very high owing to the necessary duties. As an example, sugar sells for 12 cents a pound; pound **.

4 cents, and ham and bacon. 46 cents a pound. Fruit is high, and milk and cream about the same as in America. Chickens are the only things demand there is during the season rents are astonishingly low. There a beautiful little suite of rooms can be had for the same price that one would pay for a fourth-story hall bedroom in New York—\$20 per month. But provisions are very high owing to the necessary duties. As an example, sugar sells for 12 cents a pound; potat *x. 4 cents, and ham and bacon. 40 cents a pound. Fruit is high, and milk and cream about the same as in America. Chickens are the only things not sold by weight, and they range in price from 40 cents unward. A woman in Monte Carlo is glad to do housework for 6 cents an hour, without board; but no one suffers from poverty there, as they have learned the

housework for 6 cents an hour, without board; but no one suffers from poverty there, as they have learned the true art of economy.

Monta Carlo is governed by the Prince of Monaco, and is under the protection of France. The latter's friendly relations can be instanced in the matter of postage, as a letter can be sent to any part of France from Monte Carlo for the same rate that is necessary to carry it to France, while to any other country a 5-cent stamp instead of a 3 must be used. The Credit Lyonnaise, which stands on the border of France, can be seen from the Casino, and strangers in Monte Carlo often walk into France, for the purpose of posting their letters. When reminded that it is simpler to drop them in the box at the Casino, they shrug their shoulders and reply that Monte Carlo has a world-wide reputation for wickedness, and it is hest for anxious friends at home to see the postmark of France.

When in Monte Carlo, Prince Albert and his family live in the palace, which is still, although modernized, a fine specimen of the Renaissance. He has one son by his first wife, who is in the army. The princess also has two children by trance in the castally be at the castally the army. The princess also has two children by trance in the castallishment moves tranu. When the establishment moves tranu, when the seasolishment moves tranu. When the assays the move of the more of the more of the same and reply that there may be skilled knowledge always at hand, but her office is almost a sinceure, as the Gould children are a remarkably healthy lot.

When the Gould salled away to foreign shores, last summer, nineteen servitors followed in their walks. Trained nurses are inxuries which there may be skilled knowledge always at hand, but her office is almost a sinceure, as the Gould children are a remarkably healthy lot.

When the Gould shelled ways keeps one near her, who, except to a few intimate friends, passes are rescretary. Miss Gould's health is never of the most robust, and she is obtained to such a such a such as

men of the Renaissance. He has one son by his first wife, who is in the army. The princess also has two children by her first husband, the Duke de Facana.

The prince, however, is fond of science, and spends most of his time on hourd his yacht Alice, named after his wife, purpose his grudies in occanograph. They suing his studies in occanograph. They are never in Monte Carlo until the 1st of January, when the true season of gayety

begins. The English people do not leave their homes until after Christmas, and the French remain for New Year's. The place is admirably governed, and its inhabitants soon learn that there are certain things they must not lo. The registration is very strict. No stranger is allowed to stop there even as a guest longer than two weeks without permission of the orincloality. Good behavior

is also essential, and if a compaint is

true Monegasque. Sometimes a trades-man that has the passion for play will enter the rooms on that day with the en-tire savings of the year, that he may try his lock at the temple of fortune. Strangers are given cards of admission to the casino, with the simple request that they be renewed at the expiration of a certain time. They then have access to the concerts, the reading rooms and the play rooms. When neither the opera ner theater are at Monte Carlo, for which one must pay from 10 frames up, according to

Living Is Luxurious and Phenomenally Cheap at This Most Alluring Magnet in All the World.

Monte Carlo, March 12—"All the world comes to Monte Carlo," is the saying that passes in the principality when acquaintances from distant parts of the globe stand side by side. The great magnet is undoubtedly the famous gambling tables, but aside from that attraction, the place is of unique interest. Numbers of people, content to watch the passing show, go there from year to year without ever laying a soul on the tables. They go rather for the sunshine, the beauty and the good government that is to be found there.

The principality is but six miles square and has a population of between 8,000 and 9,000. It lies especially within the sun's good graces, while the peculiar cliff formation tempers the high winds that sweep along the Riviera. At broken. ar cliff formation tempers the high raised by the table when the bank is

iar cliff formation tempers the high winds that sweep along the Riviera. As a health resort it is one of the best in Europe.

No strangers and few of its inhabitants remain at Monte Carlo during the Summer, as it is too warm; the time is therefore, used to renovate and prepare.

homes. The bank also has its pensioners. There is one old gentleman who was once a wealthy citizen of Monte Carlo. He beggared himself at play. The bank now gives him a yearly income on which he lives modestly and allows him beside a little extra money that he may have a chance to recover his lost fortune.

Among the English that return to Monte Carlo every season one family is notable. The husband has the passion for play. From his estates in England he has an income of \$25,000 a year, of which the greater part is laid on the tables. Sometimes he wins heavily, and for this great delight he is willing at other times to become almost impover-

and flowers.

My Lady's Bodyguard.

Mrs. George Jay Gould is a lady with a whim for personal vassals. She keeps

its for the first time are warned in advance not to be alarmed at the ceaseless tramp. When the establishment moves to town, as was the case this winter for the first time since the death of her par-ents, the detectives come here on guard and when Miss Gould travels they form part of her suite. She is petite and un-assuming and quietly dressed, and no one would ever dream from her appearance when in the street that she were worth a thousand dolars, say, much less millions upon millions, yet she hardly knows what freedom of movement is for she never ventures out of doors unaccom-

never ventures out of doors inaccompanied.

The Elbridge T. Gerrys, other members of the royal American family, who might very pensorly employ a bedygnard, do not indulge in the luxury beyond a private secretary or a vulet or two and two French malls. Their mesons numbers thirty-five servants, of whom all are Weish except the two malds and it is said that the Gerrys are better served than any other family in America. The virtues of the Weish man or weman as servitors have never been exploited to any great extent, although a number of New York families employ this mationality and say that they thus secure perfect service. No intelligence office supplies these servants, but they can be precured through a society connected with

plies these servines, and they can be pro-cured through a society connected with the Welsh church.

Apropos to the Gerry establishment the master and mistress are quite combler-ate of their servants. Sundays, the horses and the grooms and conchroen have a day of rest, for if a carriage is needed one is hired. So well ordered is the house-hold that at any moment any one of the either in New York, Newport, Staatsburg

We always look upon Mrs. Aster as the queen of American society, and her royal bearing today, in spite of her years, is the best evidence of her right to the ritle. the best evidence of her right to the ritle, which she won so long ago and has held without challenge or dispute. Here, if in any household, we might expect somewhat imposing grandeur in the matter of vassals. The opposite is the case, Beyond a French maid Mrs. Astor has no personal servant, and if as happened upon one occasion, the maid sleeps when her mistress returns home late, she is allowed to sleep on, and Mrs. Astor herself packs away her tiara and her diamond neckince and her famous stomacher.

Mrs. Charles Yerkes keeps among other household possessions, a designer,

or household possessions, a designer, who plans all her gowns and to whom almost a royal income is paid. The person is both an artist and a dresmaker and if it should happen that six months passed without Mr. Yerkes' visiting Par-

passed without Mr. Yerkes' visiting Paris, all the latest modes would be brought to her attention and consideration by the designer, who is sent on a flying trip to Paris for this purpose.

Perhaps it is harrily fair to give the name of the blunds indy-z society woman—who pays a salary of \$5.00 to a woman who is a satiled dermatologist, who also understands chiropody and nair culture, and gives her undivided time and attention to her employer.

Mrs. Judge Andrews is a fine inguist, and, to keep berself in practice, she employs more made than any other lady in

THROUGH THE PORTHOLIS.

In the first place, there must be personal cleanliness, which means cotton gowns to be worn during the time of the heaviest work, with a white cambric apron and linen collar. In time for the late meal the girl changes this garb for one of black, navy blue, brown or gray serge, or cashmere, with white Bundon of the week, and the girl control in the first or there may be trouble over it. For midstumner a light cotton shirtwaist is allowed, with a black skirt and ghite agrons for the leveling of the latter is a lowed, with a black skirt and ghite agron for the evening and some go farther and supply two afternoon frocks per year, but the latter is optional, while the former rule has become a custom.

A house girl in a family of ordinary means combines the dotes of a waitress. A waitress should be careful of her most girl and and hore girl an analysing combines the dotes of a waitress.

A waitress should be careful of her many be more readily perceived by those was an explanation of the sain ships. Although the same yellow dot says then ship in the most inchesses and the performance of lighthouses scattered should grow or coast lines for the maining and see that they obtained and her oosition. Although the same yellow dot says then ship down to the main that serving ship will be sain ships. Although the same yellow dot marks them all, there is a variety of lights. There are fixed care, which indicates shead water and danger, and tells the mark to excend the maintent blobs. When the mark to excend the maintent of logical marks them all, there is a variety of lights. There are fixed care, which indicates shead water and danger, and tells the mark to excend and ship and the combine with the girls of the latter is particularly as in the care of light marks them all, there is a variety of lights. There are fixed care, which indicates shead water and danger, and tells the mark to keep his ship will into t

In the first place, there must be per- ing-room in the evening and see that they other of the hundreds of lighthouses scattered ever lodged against one, he is promptly

memore a minute is a fine largette rise, while the struction could do it a satisfactory manager.

A house girl in a family of ordinary mency barbon, fluidshed in scallope, to resemble rose, petals, to the taffeta skirts every variety of familiar trianging is employed. Because a more philainthropic fluid a more philainthropic fluid in the structure of the skirts every variety of familiar trianging is employed. Because a few philainthropic fluid in the structure of the structure